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Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 3657:2013

# Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of saponification value (ISO 3657:2013)

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## I.S. EN ISO 3657:2013

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## Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of saponification value (ISO 3657:2013)

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Tierische und pflanzliche Fette und Öle - Bestimmung der Verseifungszahl (ISO 3657:2013)

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## **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 3657:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 "Food products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 307 "Oilseeds, vegetable and animal fats and oils and their by-products - Methods of sampling and analysis" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2014.

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**Animal and vegetable fats and oils —  
Determination of saponification value**

*Corps gras d'origines animale et végétale — Détermination de l'indice  
de saponification*



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## **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3657:2002), which has been technically revised.

# Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of saponification value

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils. The saponification value is a measure of the free and esterified acids present in fats and fatty acids.

The method is applicable to refined and crude vegetable and animal fats.

If mineral acids are present, the results given by this method are not interpretable unless the mineral acids are determined separately.

The saponification value can also be calculated from fatty acid data obtained by gas liquid chromatography analysis as given in [Annex B](#). For this calculation, it is necessary to be sure that the sample does not contain major impurities or is thermally degraded.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 661, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **saponification value**

number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required for the saponification of 1 g of the product tested

Note 1 to entry: The saponification value is a dimensionless quantity. The usual abbreviation is SV.

## 4 Principle

The test sample is saponified by boiling under reflux with an excess of ethanolic potassium hydroxide, followed by titration of the excess potassium hydroxide with standard volumetric hydrochloric acid solution.

## 5 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade, and distilled or demineralized water of equivalent purity.

### 5.1 Ethanol, volume fraction $\varphi = 95\%$ .

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